

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

A the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the Printer.

November 14.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street.

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body :

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

**NEW ALMANAC.
COTTON & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,**

For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

**GERMAN ALMANCS,
For 1810.**

For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or single one.

October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,
HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—agreeable neighborhood, containing about 170 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling, a large enough for a gentlemanly family, a suitable, all apple trees, a different other proved meadow, a portion more an inclined by application the said farm.

E. Dulin.

FOR FREIGHT.

The ship, calling

General Johnston,

Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.

January 4.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG

PRESAGE,

Well found and nearly new, burthen 1500 barrels, laying at M'Clean's wharf. For terms apply to

Tenny & Ober, or

Daniel M'Clean.

January 12.

Landing from the above vessel, and for sale, 13 hds. COFFEE, 40 bags COCOA, and 3 puncheons RUM.

Tenny & Ober.

For Freight or Charter,

The Barque

George William,

Burthen 160 tons, STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine 40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation. The above entitled to debenture.

Dec. 30.

TO RENT,

A handsome convenient two story Brick Dwelling House, with out houses complete, and garden situate on Patrick between King and Prince-streets.

ALSO,

A convenient two story Frame House on the Mall. Apply to

Isaac Gibson.

January 15.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SITE is now offered for sale. It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foots, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14.

BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order.

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.

40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of

goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality.—He will dispense of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, 25th instant, will be sold, on the premises, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months,

Two two story Brick Houses

situated on Royal street, between Prince and Duke streets, and several vacant Lots of Ground, situated on Royal & Duke streets.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 18.

LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrafon and Fowle,

30 tons Plaster Paris

120 barrels New-England Rum

100 kegs Salmon

4 chests Hyson Tea

30 coils Grass Rope

5000 yards Tow Cloth

25 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

IN STORE,

20,000 weight Green Coffee

25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars

10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.

50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each

100 bolts Ravens Duck

100 reams Writing Paper.

30 barrels Tanners Oil

3 casks Sperm Oil

4 pipes 4th proof Alicante Brandy

4 puncheons Jamaica Rum

200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef

50 barrels Prime Pork

150 boxes Brown Soap

6 casks Timothy Seed

50 boxes Cod Fish

50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate

10 barrels Salmon

20,000 lbs Soal Leather

30 packages Shoet different qualities.

20 casks Bellona Gunpowder

1 case German Checks

WANTED,

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles :

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality

Mississippi Cotton of the first quality

Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin

London Particular Madeira

Sherry

Lisbon

Superior Claret in cases

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong, &

Bohea

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels

Gunpowder

P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9

Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.

Salt Petre, double refined

Spanish Flotant Indigo

Coppers of the 1st quality

Fresh Nutmegs

Pimento and black Pepper,

Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCE

RIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits

Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by

he wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK

HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Friday the 12th inst.

A Negro Man slave named BILL—he

calls himself Bill Payne, belonging to the

subscriber, living in Charles county, state of

Maryland. The said slave is a house servant,

waiter and drives a carriage very well; he is

23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, small

face, handsome lively eyes, is very fond of

strong liquor, plays on the fiddle—had on

and took with him one suit of blue pantaloons,

a dark cloth coat and overalls, two jackets of

Bennett's cord, two India cotton shirts, one

with ruffles, one pair of good boots, one hat

half worn, and sundry other wearing apparel,

not sufficiently known to be well described.

The said slave took a fiddle with him, and it

is expected that he intends to go to Frederick

Town (Maryland). The above reward will

be paid for securing the said slave in any

public jail, and reasonable charges if brought

to me in Charles county.

Priscilla H. Courts.

January 23.

A FEW HOGSHEADS

First quality Molasses,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Anderson.

JANUARY 18.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or stolen away from the subscriber's wagon, on the night of the 18th inst. a dark bay Mare, about 14 hands and half high, 7 years old, heavy with tail, a natural trotter, long tail, but the hair rubbed off on each side of the collar, and marked rubbed on the neck with the string of a rope. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said mare to Mr. William A. Mills, in Alexandria.

Michael Sybert.

January 22.

LANDING

From the Night Packet and for sale by

Lawrafon and Fowle :

15 hds. Retalling MOLASSES,

100 boxes Fresh Muscatel RAISINS.

January 8.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES J. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas,

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon

and Tenerife Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

2000 lbs. Seine Twine,

50 boxes Mould Candies,

50 do. Spanish Segars,

3 barrels Pimento.

October 15.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by

wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality

in cases

1000 New England do.

200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackerel

50 tons Plaster Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton,

10 hds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demara

Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hds. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

3 hds. Copperas

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

and

Hyson Skin,

Madeira,

Lisbon,

Claret, and

Catalonia

Holland and Country Gin

New England Rum in hds. and bbls;

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.

Martiniue Cordials, in boxes

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey

per gallon, Figbush,

Molasses in hds. Spanish Flotant Indigo,

Spanish Cigars, Butter,

Harrie's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

**THE DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF
MR. MADISON UNVEILED.**
NO. VII.

Mr. Jackson's dismissal—its important consequences—its pretended justification.

WE come now to the consideration of the most momentous question which the United States have ever been called upon to decide since the declaration of independence; and it is astonishing with what an apparent apathy this question is considered by men of all ranks, of all grades of understanding and acquisitions. They seem to treat it as if it bore some degree of resemblance to the questions which have for several years past agitated the public mind, and as if it was certain that, like them, it would end in noisy and rapid declamation. It is, however, no less a question than that of a ruinous war, or a disgraceful peace. The position in which the late dismissal of Mr. Jackson has placed the United States, is one from which they can never extricate themselves with honor; and they may esteem themselves the favorites of Heaven if they escape from it without serious calamity. Our fate no longer depends on the wavering, noisy and vaporing councils of boisterous demagogues, but upon the policy and prudence of another nation, upon whose good will we can no longer calculate. Let us explain ourselves.

The right to dismiss a foreign minister for indecorous, or offensive conduct, (however it may have been questioned, and indeed denied, as we shall shew, by Mr. Madison's party) can never be doubted by any man acquainted with public law, nor will be contested by any person who is alive to the true interests and honor of his country. If the offence is palpable and unquestionable, no nation which regards its character, and which wishes to preserve peace, will hesitate to recall its minister who has been guilty of such an offence. The harmony of the two nations is not in such a case in any degree affected.

But if the case be a questionable one; and especially if the time, conduct and circumstances be such as to render it obvious that it was either intended as an affront, or as an excuse for the rupture of negotiation, it becomes impossible for the injured nation to recall its minister, to disgrace him in the eyes of the world; and to renew the interrupted intercourse.

If such a dismissal be, moreover, accompanied with circumstances of insult and aggravation, war may be expected to follow; and Mr. Giles, in this case, with a spirit truly prophetic, has predicted that such will probably be the result. Why that gentleman should have presumed it, if Mr. Jackson has been rightfully dismissed for his own personal misconduct, we leave to the public to decide. Should, however, Great Britain not deem it for her interest, in this instance, to declare war, let us consider what will be our own predicament? We pretend that we have sustained great and unexampled wrongs. Great Britain will not send us another minister if, (as it will appear) Mr. Jackson has been guilty of no breach of indecorum. We shall be compelled, from the invariable usage of nations, and respect to our national character, to recall Mr. Pinkney. What then will become of our long continued complaints; of those deep and premeditated injuries with which our present administration has so frequently filled the public ear, and with which they have so often and so successfully inflamed the public passions?

Are we to submit to them, without redress? or, if we are, shall we forego, forever, the advantages arising from a free commerce not only to Great Britain, but to all the countries to which she now interdicts our entry. War then on our side seems to be our only choice, unless we shall prefer to submit. Great Britain never can send another minister to this country; and surely our government never will make another advance to her. It would be a concession that we were in the wrong to which no lofty a pride as that which dictated the dismissal of Mr. Jackson, for merely an insinuation not perceptible to ordinary understandings, could never submit.

Such then are the serious consequences of this measure; consequences far more important than any which have yet followed from any measure adopted by any administration in our country. Either war upon us by Great Britain, war by us against her, or a submission to all her alleged wrongs, and a total suspension of intercourse with her, until either she or ourselves shall so far forget our pride and honor as to concede a renewal of intercourse.

Now, serious and alarming as this position is, no honorable man, no man who regards the rights and dignity of his country will regret the consequences, if the measure was called for by our honor; if not, let the censure fall upon those persons who rashly advised so hasty and momentous a step. The administration have defended this measure by the example of Gen. Washington in the case of Genet. The allusion is an unfortunate one, on every account. I had intended to cite this case against them, and I could not have dreamed that Mr. Madison or his friends would have had the imprudence to induce us to take a retrospective view of that disgraceful scene. That these men, who now affect to be so alive to the national honor, who are so ready to take offence at a look, a word, an insinuation, shall remind us of a period in which not only the honor of the country was trampled under foot, but in which the foreign agents who insulted us were honored, feared and set up in hostile array by our own citizens again:—their own government, is among the marvellous events of even times on which we have fallen. Genet was not dismissed, his recall only was requested; and his personal and political friends, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, knew it full well. Genet was not requested to be recalled merely for any insulting language towards our own government: It was for a long continued series of overt acts, for which he might have been tried and punished, that Mr. Genet was suspended: It was for assuming the functions of his office before he was accredited; for promoting military expeditions in our territory; for resisting the execution of the laws; for openly defying the executive authority, to which was only superadded personal insults, which were repeated for several months before the prudence and patience of General Washington were exhausted. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison can tell why the president was so forbearing. They can tell us how large, how powerful was the combination of all their friends, against our government, and in favor of Genet.

Let us now proceed to examine the concealed insult, which is said to lurk somewhere in Mr. Jackson's correspondence. There were several interesting circumstances attending the disclosure of this pretended insult, which led many judicious men to suspect, that the transaction would not bear the closest examination. The people at large are not capable of expending the time and devoting the attention necessary to the perusal and comparison of a long correspondence expressed in a studied language of diplomatic men. It was known to the administration, that if an unequivocal declaration should be made to the public, that Mr. Jackson had insulted our government, this would reach every head, and inflame every heart in the U. States, while the slow and laborious vindication or disproof of such a charge, received with distrust, into minds already prejudiced, would make but a feeble progress. The act of publishing the statement of Mr. Jackson's insult in the National Intelligencer was the act of the government: That statement proves to be a copy of the official note addressed to Mr. Jackson. The government then, ten days only before the meeting of congress, publish an account of the dismissal and of its pretended causes and call upon the people to resent this conduct before any evidence of it was laid before them. The National Intelligencer endeavored to excite the highest degree of irritation and succeeded in it. Finding that the public mind would become too much excited, they changed their tone and begged the people to restrain their rage, and not to violate the immunities of Mr. Jackson's office by an outrage on his person. In the formal notice of the insult was the act of the government, so also was this: and yet this very administration make it a subject of complaint against Mr. Jackson that he demanded a safe-conduct against the populace whom the patrons of the National Intelligencer endeavored to appease, and whose fury they appeared to dread. A second circumstance, which tended to excite a suspicion of unfairness, was the attempt to divert the public attention from the alleged insult which was the avowed cause of the rupture of the negotiation, to the propositions pretended to have been made by Mr. Jackson. This was a subject more

complex, more difficult for the people to comprehend. But the resort to it was a subterfuge which we shall endeavor to remove. A third circumstance, which is a very suspicious appearance, is the charge in the terms of the charge brought against Mr. Jackson. We were at first told that he had given the instruction. When the National Intelligencer led us to suppose that he had charged the government with the knowledge of Mr. Erskine's instructions, of which they had declared they had no knowledge; we supposed the contradiction was upon some plain, specific, and important fact; but as soon as Mr. Jackson's explanation appeared, it was thought necessary to write a letter to Mr. Pinkney, and to explain the charge. A very different view is given of the affair in this letter from the first statement in the Intelligencer. This leads us to a belief that if Mr. Jackson's circular had not reached the press we should never have seen Mr. Smith's very extraordinary letter to Mr. Pinkney. Under circumstances so insusceptible of truth, did this transaction appear before the public. Let us now proceed to shew, from the documents, that there is not even a shadow for the charge as it stands corrected, and dwindled down to pigmy size in the letter to Mr. Pinkney. The charge as it is now corrected and explained, may be found in the following extract from Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Pinkney, of Nov. 23d, 1809:

"It was never objected to him that he had stated it as a fact that the three propositions in question had been submitted to me by Mr. Erskine, nor that he had stated it, as made known to him by the instructions of Mr. Canning, that the instructions to Mr. Erskine containing those three conditions was the only one from which his authority was derived to conclude an arrangement on the matter to which it related. The objection was that a knowledge of this restriction of Mr. Erskine was imputed to this government, and the repetition of the imputation after it had been peremptorily disclaimed."

The amount of this paragraph and charge is simply this, that Mr. Jackson, either by direct assertion, implication, inference, or insinuation, did either say or suggest "that our government knew Mr. Erskine had no other instructions than those which they admit were made known to them," and that he repeated this insinuation after our government disclaimed such knowledge.—Had Mr. Jackson so have conducted he would have been not only insolent, but extremely weak. For it would have been ridiculous in him to impute to our government the knowledge of such a negative which it was almost impossible they could have known, besides that such an imputation would have been contradictory to other parts of his own letter. In his letter of the 11th October, he tells Mr. Smith "that although when he left England it was believed that Mr. Erskine had shewn his instructions in extenso, yet it now appeared he did not." This was a candid admission of Mr. Smith's declaration on this subject; and in the same letter he adds "that the letter of the 23d January, from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, was the only despatch by which the conditions of an arrangement were prescribed;" and he adds no insinuation or inference that our government knew this to be the fact. On the contrary, the declaration to Mr. Smith, in so solemn and formal a manner, implied, unavoidably implied, that our government did not know that fact before. If, then, it would have been absurd and contradictory in Mr. Jackson to have insinuated such a knowledge of the restriction of Mr. Erskine, let us see whether in point of fact he was guilty of this folly. The first instance in which any mention is made of the instructions of Mr. Erskine, is in Mr. Jackson's first letter of October 11th. After stating that it was believed that Mr. Erskine had communicated his instructions in extenso, when Mr. Jackson left England, and admitting the fact unconditionally and frankly "that he had not," he proceeds to state, that by Mr. Erskine's letters it appeared that the three conditions which formed the basis of his instructions, had been made known to our Cabinet, and that all the arguments and observations upon those conditions by our minister, had been stated by Mr. Erskine to his own government, from all which he infers that the substitution of other articles instead of those proposed by G. B. was a proof that the conditions were known to us. He only adds to this simple and intelligible idea, one remark, "that our government must now perceive how widely the agreement differs from the conditions prescribed, and of course how just were the claims of G. Britain to refuse her assent to it." Is there in all this the remotest insinuation, inference or insinuation that our cabinet knew or might have known, or might have inferred that these were Mr. Erskine's only instructions? We confess we cannot perceive a

single insinuation. On the subject of the instructions, Mr. Jackson says, "that the letter of the 23d January was the only one in which the terms were prescribed. This is a simple, unaccompanied with any insinuation or insinuation whatever; and we assert confidently, that no other passage can be found in this first letter relative to this subject. In Mr. Smith's reply to this letter, we ought to expect to find not only a reproof or notice of any offensive terms, had there been any, but a particular designation of the part which was deemed offensive. Mr. Smith does not express his surprise, that Mr. Jackson should lay so much stress on the want of complaint on the part of our cabinet, and on the substitution of other terms instead of those which Mr. Erskine was authorized to propose; but he does not intimate that Mr. Jackson had drawn from those circumstances a conclusion that our government had a knowledge of the restricted powers of Mr. Erskine. Now, as Mr. Jackson had not in fact, as we have shewn, drawn any such conclusion, and as Mr. Smith did not tell him that he supposed he had, how could that minister divine it or give any explanation of it? Mr. Smith adds, "that if the government had known that the conditions presented by Mr. Erskine were the only ones which he was authorized to make the arrangement, it never would have been made." This was the moment for him to have told Mr. Jackson, that he understood him to insinuate in his first letter, that our government had such a knowledge. This was omitted. Why?—Because Mr. Jackson had made no such insinuation. But if he had made it, it would have been no offence until our government denied it, which they never did, till this clause was inserted in Mr. Smith's letter of October 19th. The offence if any must be found, therefore, in the subsequent correspondence. The next letter from Mr. Jackson in reply to this denial now first made by our government of their knowledge of the restricted nature of Mr. Erskine's powers, is dated October 23d. In this letter he most delicately abstains from any insinuation of the knowledge of our government of Mr. Erskine's restrictions. The only sentence in relation to this subject are the following, and are in strict conformity to the facts admitted by our cabinet:

"These instructions (Mr. Erskine's) I now understand by your letter as well as the deductions which I took the liberty of making in mine, of the 11th inst. were at the time in substance made known to you." "You are already acquainted with that which was given (alluding to the communication of Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Erskine which was shewn to Mr. Pinkney) and I have had the honor of informing you that it was the only one by which the conditions were prescribed."

These are the only sentences which affect the question in this letter. It is impossible to conceive of expressions more clear—it is difficult to form an idea of expressions more respectful or less offensive. Yet the next we hear from Mr. Smith on this subject, is in the highest possible tone of haughtiness and affront: He asserted Mr. Jackson, without any qualification, that his language was improper and irrelevant, and that Mr. Jackson had insinuated which we have proved he had not—that our government knew that Mr. Erskine's instructions did not authorize him to conclude the arrangement, and that he must also repeat the insinuation which he had never made. Mr. Jackson had insinuated only what our government admitted, that they knew the substance of Mr. Erskine's powers, and the only inference made, was, that his majesty was not held by an agreement which so essentially departed from them. The language of Mr. Jackson heretofore was not considered good cause for dismissing him: But we are told that in his last letter he persisted in the same insinuations, with aggravating circumstances. In that letter we affirm that not one line can be found alluding to the contested point: There is a moderation accompanied with firmness, which Mr. Smith would do well to imitate.

The only passage which can be pretended to refer to the dispute is the last paragraph, where Mr. Jackson regrets that he should be charged in unqualified terms with irrelevant and improper arguments, and adds "that he should not think of uttering an insinuation when he was unable to substantiate a fact." Now it is said, and said with justice, that if Mr. Jackson had made an improper insinuation before, that was in effect an adherence to it, and an offensive one. This we admit; but as he had made no insinuation, as we have proved, but of facts admitted by our cabinet, and especially as he had not made the insinuation now charged upon him, it was not a breach of delicacy to assert that he had made no insinuations unsupported by facts.

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Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

The ship Freedom, Ford, 150 days from Sumatra, arrived at Salem on Wednesday night. Captain F. was spoken on his passage by several British ships of war, and treated very politely. Was informed by one of them that the Isle of France was blockaded, but refrained from endorsing his register, lest it should expose him to capture by the French.

The Spotted Fever prevails in the neighborhood of Goshen and Walkill, it appears, to an alarming degree; and a meeting of physicians is to be held at Goshen on the 24th inst. to consult on the best method of treating this formidable disease, of which several persons have died within a few hours of being attacked.

(New-York pap.)

Extract of a letter from St. Jago de Cuba, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated December 30th, 1809.

By an arrival here from Carthage we have just received the agreeable intelligence, that the momentary revolution, which took place at Quito, has been completely done away. It appears that it was not a revolt against the established government of Spain under Ferdinand the 7th; but, on the contrary, the over zealous watchfulness of the Spanish patriots, who, tearing an attempt, from the crafty wishes of Napoleon, to seduce the constituted authorities from their allegiance to their legitimate sovereign, took upon themselves to suspend their functions, and named as their chief the Conde de Cielo Alegre, declaring they would never submit to any foreign yoke, or recognize any other sovereign than Ferdinand the 7th, and his lawful successors. However, troops were immediately ordered to march against these insatuated people from the different vice-royalties of Peru, New Grenada and Mexico; and commissioners were at the same time appointed to precede the army in order to prevent the effusion of blood, and persuade the inhabitants of Quito, that the object of their rulers was to maintain their independence against all foreign usurpation, and a firm determination to remain faithful to their legitimate monarch, Ferdinand the 7th; upon which the worthy inhabitants of Quito laid down their arms, embraced their patriotic brethren, and swore to be faithful to the cause of their beloved king, so nobly defended both in the old and new world.

The Spanish ships of war at Cadiz are divided into two divisions above the city, and could be destroyed without the consent of the British; the other division lies below the city, and could easily be taken by the British if the danger was imminent of their falling into the hands of the enemy. But if the Spanish patriotic leaders mean to migrate to South America, to establish an independent government, they will probably take the ships with them.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Natchez, Dec. 17th, 1809.

The troops will be under arms at noon to-morrow, to receive and be introduced to brigadier general Hampton.

The corps will fall in according to seniority and close near the centre, allowing very narrow intervals: The music to be equally divided to the flank: The troops at open order, and dressed with precision: The battery on the right loaded, and with lighted matches: When the general appears, the battery will be opened, and fire a national salute.

The generals will approach the centre of the line: At fifty paces the troops will present arms by word from the commanding officer, and the music will beat while the generals march to the right and return to the left: The music will then cease, and the troops come to the right about: The

generals will turn the left flank, pass up the rear, turn the right flank and take post opposite the centre: The troops will then re-arrange their fronts and close ranks: The line will break into columns by platoons on the right, wheel and pass the generals in common time: Resume their ground and form the line: The general order will then be read, after which the officers will be called to the centre and introduced. They will then resume their stations. The battery will fire another salute, and the parade will be dismissed.

JAMES WILKINSON.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cantonment Mount Dearborn, Dec. 18th, 1809.

The president having thought proper to require the presence of the general at the seat of government; and to confer the command of the troops and posts within this territory and that of Orleans, on brig. gen. Hampton, he is to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

In taking leave of this detachment of the army of his command, the general would deny his feelings and forget his duty, if he failed to acknowledge the worth which composes it. The companion of their afflictions and a spectator of the ravages they have experienced, more terrible than those of the sword, he has participated in their sufferings, mingled in their sorrow, and bears testimony to their fortitude; which is the best guarantee for their good conduct in circumstances more congenial to the pride, spirit and ambition of a soldier, should they ever occur.

In retrospecting the past and contemplating the future, the desire to share the destinies of this corps was a natural one, but the national executive has determined otherwise, and the pain inseparable from the reflection that the command has been assigned to an approved officer of experience and capacity, who knows how to make the most of the means confided to him, and whilst he distinguishes merit, will enforce duty, and administer justice with an even hand.

The general has sought to offer his brethren in arms, but his wishes and his prayers for their fame and happiness, and these will accompany them through every scene of life.

He leaves them with a single request: Persevere in that harmony which is without example in a corps of equal strength under similar trials; and be ready at an instant's warning to devote your lives to the cause of your country.

JAMES WILKINSON.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

Arrived, ship Jane, Prince, 109 days from Sumatra (Muscat). Left no American vessels at Muscat. Oct. 3, in lat. 1, 30, N. long. 96, E. was boarded by the French frigate La Mancha, captain Donaligan, of 48 guns, on a cruise, having been out 3 or 4 months from the Isle of France, not having made any prizes—the frigate detained the Jane 48 hours, broke open one letter and treated captain Prince very harshly, and let him proceed on his voyage. Captain P. was informed that two American ships had been captured by a French brig of war in July last, on the coast of Sumatra, and the captain of the privateer sold them to the king of Archide.—Off Bermuda was spoke by a British privateer on a cruise.

Arrived, sloop George, Carpenter, (of Providence) 18 days from St. Jago de Cuba. Left 8 or 10 American vessels there. Several others had been off the port, but not permitted to come in. Dec. 30, off Cape Maize, was boarded by the British frigate Garland, captain Carland, and treated politely. Markets—flour 12 dolls. and rising.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 23.

[CONCLUDED.]

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

The question on Mr. Munford's motion for postponement was taken and lost, when the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 23.

Mr. Munford presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the state of New-York, respecting jurors in the district

courts of the U. S. Referred to the same committee to which was referred the petition presented yesterday by Mr. Emmett.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee of claims, on the petition of John Thompson, reports that they find his claim just, and his accounts correct, but that on account of the statute of limitation they are obliged, against their inclination, to report that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

The unfinished business of yesterday—the commercial regulation bill, was called. Mr. Epps moved to postpone the further consideration of the business until to-morrow—Lost—50 to 51.

Several small amendments were proposed and passed, when

Mr. Hale made a few observations against the commercial restrictions in the bill.

Mr. Mason then rose and made a very sensible speech in favor of the bill, and against the war-speeches.

Mr. Pickman spoke against the bill in a speech of considerable length.

Mr. Kny spoke with great animation in favor of the bill generally; he did not like the bill altogether, but he thought it much better than the non-intercourse, and on this principle he should vote for it.

Mr. Sheffey spoke in favor of the bill.

DIED on Monday evening last, in the 64th year of his age Mr. JOSEPH COLEMAN, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town.

The friends and acquaintance of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late dwelling, lower end of Fairfax street.

Orphans' Court.

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809. Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Tests, Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

Robert Randolph,

Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years.

THAT valuable property commonly called Jones's Point, now occupied by Josiah Browning—Also, the Marsh and Hills adjacent. The terms will be made known by Dr. Stephen Cooke, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

The subscriber having been informed that Josiah Browning has committed various depredations on the point, that he has sold the stone which surrounded it, and the soil itself, gives notice to those who have been engaged in this honorable traffic, that a repetition of it will inevitably subject them to the penalties of the law.

John R. Cooke.

December 16. dtd 16/11

For Sale or Lease.

I wish to sell, or lease on ground rent for ever, a Lot of Ground on the south side of Prince street, between Alfred and Patrick streets.

R. Moss.

January 3. 2w4w

STRONG BEER FOR SALE.

A few barrels of the first quality, made by J. Leonard, Baltimore, of which I shall have a regular supply during the season, price six dollars, barrels returned.

JEROME PLYMER.

Jan 7 2. 2w4w

Extract of an act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.

Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers.

As a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held at Mr. John Hodgkin's Tavern, January 23d, 1810, the following Officers have been elected for the present year, viz.

James McGuire, 1st.	Commanders
Charles McKnight, 2d.	
James Galt, 3d.	Subordinate Directors
James Miller,	
Charles Pascoe,	Regulators
Matthew Robinson,	
Joseph Thornion,	Treasurers
Nicholas Hingston,	
John Eshagen,	
John Hodgkin,	
Richard Weighman,	
John Longden,	
Aaron Hester,	

Extract from the Minutes, Test, MATTHEW ROBINSON, Secy. Jan. 18. 2w4w

FRESH FRUIT, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of fresh English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts, Bloom and Muscadell Raisins, Sweet Oranges—Also, a few Arkins Water from the back country.

Thomas Patten.

January 24.

TO BE HIRED.

A capable good tempered young man, acquainted with cooking and qualified for domestic service.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 22.

Intending to remove to the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease of 3 years of Sebastian Spring Tavern, with 15 acres thereto belonging. Any person inclined to purchase will meet with a bargain, and may be supplied with a number of articles suitable to Tavern Keeping.

A. LINDO.

January 23.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Domestic Manufacture Company of Alexandria, will be held at the court house, in Alexandria, on Thursday, the 25th day of this month, between the hours of two and six in the evening: at which meeting the stockholders will either personally or by proxy elect seven of their own body to act as Directors of the said Company for one year, agreeable to the articles of association.

George Deneale,
Hugh Smith,
John Longden,
John McKinney,
James Irwin,
Commissioners.

January 23.

Wanted to Hire.

An active Lad, from 14 to 17 years of age, that has been accustomed to house-work—he would be taken for one or more years, and would have an opportunity of learning a useful business. Liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

January 18.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Insurance Office, Jan. 3, 1810.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid, for the last six months—which will be ready to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order, J. B. Nickolls, Secy.

January 4.

NOTICE.

LOST, or mislaid, a Certificate for one Share of Stock in the Little River Turnpike Company, No. 297, dated 8th December, 1803, in the name of JOHN THOMAS, of Fairfax, in consequence of which I shall apply to the President and Directors of said Company for a renewal of said Certificate.

Daniel Minor.

Attorney for Mrs. Thomas, who is the wife of John Thomas, Esq. Jan 15. 2w4w

TO THE PUBLIC

Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthma and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonary complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the **VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETURGENT**, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will abide by this motto:

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate, distress and prolong life; and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture. Should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

To the Public.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induces me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home and be absent the greater part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In September last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely debilitated, emaciated and confined. Such was the irritability of my lungs I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects on others, that Dr. Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthma, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonary complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician, who is a man well approved of in his profession, from a bruise which I

received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Deturgent—I was very weak and low and took but half the quantity prescribed by his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, February, 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequently spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Deturgent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

In consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months; about the 15th of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent. I kept in the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

Elijah Norton, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21. 1809.

For sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, agent for the proprietor. October 31 1aw6m

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Jan. Term, 1810. Ordered, That the executors of Christian Ludwick Hellrigel, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste.

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of Christian Ludwick Hellrigel, late of the county aforesaid dec'd, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of July next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereon are required to make immediate payment. Given under our hand this 10th day of January, 1810.

Barbara Hellrigel, Ex'rs.

Jacob Christian Hellrigel,

John Douglas,

Ex'rs of Christian Ludwick Hellrigel. Jan. 10. Staw2w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber by virtue of a deed of trust to him from WILLIAM HODGSON, dated on the 26th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of securing John Hopkins, on the 6th day of February next, and at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day—if the day is not a fair one, then on the first fair day thereafter and at the same hour will proceed to sell for ready money, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

The Fee-simple Estate

In the following Property, to wit: About five acres and ten poles of ground with the houses thereon, situate in the county of Alexandria, in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria, and adjoining the west side of Bellevue, the residence of Mr. Hodgson, which five acres and ten poles are now in the possession of Mr. Hodgson.

Edmund I. Lee, Trustee.

January 2. 1aw6m

For Sale,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Hollis's Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containing about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country. It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court.

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situate in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanawha's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patent by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shown.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridges and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27. 2aw6m

Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.

Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities. Complete Farrier (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols. Porteus's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man. Cowper's Poems and Task—separate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World. 37 and half cents.

December 7. 1aw6m

New Shoes Store.

S. & D. REED,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have just opened and for sale, at Fairfax street, three doors from King street, a general assortment of ladies' gentlemen's, boys and childrens SHOES of every description, particularly selected from the best factories, of the best materials and newest patterns.

Also a quantity of HATS.

January 19. 1aw6m

ANTHONY RHODES,

PRINCE STREET, HAS FOR SALE, FACTORY COTTON Yarn of various numbers, for weaving and knitting, American Ginghams, Stripes, Chambrays, Bedtickings, Shirtings, Sheetings and Diapers, also Cotton Threads of various colors, and factory prices—Rhode Island Cheese, Potatoes, Cyder and Apples, by the barrel, Beef and Hordings, per barrel, Mould & dyed Candles, per box, Sugar, per barrel, Currant Wine, per barrel, Cotton, per bale, coarse Cotton Handkerchiefs, per bale or piece—Also a number of Rhode Island built Movers Boats—Mens and Womens Shoes, and Groceries as usual.

January 9. 1aw6m

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from Samuel Bailey to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to William Wilson, surviving administrator of Christopher Wilson, deceased, and to Benjamin Bots, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said Samuel Bailey by his father William Bailey—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.

R. I. Taylor.

December 8. 1aw6m

New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered considerably less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Bruff's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince street to

Ch : Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present. *December 28. 1aw6m*

Mount-Vernon Fisheries

TO RENT.

THE above FISHERIES will be rented for the ensuing season, or leased if required for a term of years, on very advantageous terms, to any person disposed to take the same. Apply to

Bushrod Washington,

Mount-Vernon; or

Alexander Moore,

of Alexandria Staw2w

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-house.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

John Dundas.

November 17. 1aw6m

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Just received for sale by

James Kennedy, Sen.

A Letter on the Genius and Dispositions of the French Government; including a view of the Taxation of the French Empire—by an American recently returned from Europe.

ALSO,

The Parents Assistant, or Stories for Children—by Maria Edgeworth. *January 13. 1aw6m*

NOTICE.

LOST, or mislaid, a Certificate for one Share of Stock in the Little River Turnpike Company, No. 391, dated 6th December, 1803, in the name of JOHN THOMAS, of Fairfax, in consequence of which I shall apply to the President and Directors of said Company for a renewal of said Certificate.

Daniel Minor,

Attorney for Mrs. Thomas, administratrix of John Thomas dec'd. *January 16. 1aw6m*

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